the Rev. James Martin.

Funeral from late residence this (SATUR-

family invited to attend. Services by

DAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of

DISSOLUTION.

Mum; mm, Tann., March 4, 1886.

MEMISSIS, TENN., March 4, 1866.

THE firm of MURRAY & RIDGELY, composed of A MURRAY and S. E. RIDGELY, oing business at 38 Madison steet, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. MURRAY having sold his entire interest to S. E. RIDGELY in said concern and retiring therefrom.

B. E. RIDGELY assumes the liabilities of the late concern, and will continue the

Tailoring and Importing Business

at the old stand in his own name.

A. MURRAY.
S. E. RIDGELY.

In retiring from business I beg to return thanks for the liberal narronage extended to MUBRAY & RIDGECY the past twenty years, and bospeak for my late partner and successor a southnance of same.

A. MURRAY.

NOTICE.

w. M. BURNN is not in our employ, and is not authorized to collect any money on our becount. J. T. FARGASON & CO.

THE GENERAL SITUATION SOME-WHAT BETTER.

Falling Off in Business at Memphis -The Bry Goods Interests -Provisions.

New Your. March 5.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's this week, reveal further improvement in some lines at cities where gains have been noted within a few weeks. This is more conspicuous at Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, Philadelphia, and in a small degree at Cincinnati. The features are of the same character as those noted. There is less evidence of gain in the volume of sales at the smaller Westera cities, notably at Memphis, Bur-lington and Des Moines. The reverse is true at Indianapolis and Norfolk. The cut rates on the Transcontinental lines is marked by heavy shipments of goods east from San Francisco. A special from Davenport, Ia., reports that California oranges have driven other oranges out of that market, and that the receipts are increased.

THE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SITUATION is rather better. The strikes at the Amoskeag mills and at McCormick's Reaper Works are failures, and work is likely to be resumed soon at both. The street car strikes in New York and Brooklyn are ended, and the re-maining difficulties will be arbitrated. There is rather less confidence at sev-Western pig iron centers that figures will encourage idle furnaces to blow in. Production at present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant bar iron is dull. Anthracite coal is still weak and low in price, although there is a better present of the presidency—is a better present is a present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant bar iron is dull. Anthracite coal is still weak and low in price, although there is a better present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant bar iron is dull. Anthracite coal is still weak and low in price, although the present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant bar iron is dull. Anthracite coal is still weak and low in price, although the present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant bar iron is dull. Anthracite coal is still weak and low in price iron is dull. is a better prospect for a comparatively early arrangement as to mining during 1886 than has yet existed.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE is, on the whole, slightly better, principally at Boston and Chicago. At the former city the higher wages paid mill hands has resulted in advanced quotations for some grades of brown and bleached sheetings. Print cloths are off I per cent., with one report too, that last week's figures have been refused. Cotton and woolen goods are both firmer. At Chicago there is a firmer demand for spring fabrics. Flannels and woolens have advanced. Wool is quiet, with prices somewhat in buyers' favor. In some few cases quotations have been 1 per cent, lower than a week ago.

GROCERIES. There is no change in the sugar situation, and consumption is behind last year. Coffee is firmer on account of high rates of exchange on Rio de Rice is easier, under the influence of large supplies. Dairy products are lower, in consequence of poor export demand for cheese and fuller receipts of new-milk butter. Spices are easier, resulting from poor distributive trades.

Wheat is 1%c higher on the week. This is due to speculative influences largely, as the export demand is no stronger. Indian corn, under better request, is %c lower than last week.

have been depressed and lower, al-though slightly higher at the close.

Vallures for the Week NEW YORK, March 5 .- The business failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States, 207; for Canada, 39; total, 146, against 248 last week and 286 the week previous. Business troubles seem to be on the increase Canada, while all through the United

States they are about up to the aver-Dry Goods Imports. New York, March 5 .- The total imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were valued at \$3,084,-789, and the amount thrown on the market at \$3,198,584.

AMUSEMENTS.

Raymond in "The Magistrate." The thrater was packed last night by a very appreciative audience, that applauded to the echo the exquisite comedy of Mr. John T. Raymond as "Mr. Æseas Posket," beyond question the most artistic of all the creations of this superbly gifted comedian.

The play, as we have already said, is admirably constructed, both as to situations and then a reaction set in, closing weak at 10 points under last evening.

Business has been remarkably large, and a vast new interest is now in the plot. Out of the cross purposes of a half | market creating excitement and a perdozen very strong characters, every one of them well played, there is evolved the most side-splitting and almost farcical situations, so many and so quick upon the heels each of the other, that the audience is kept in a continuous roar of laughter from the rising to the going down of the curtain. Mr. Raymond is, of course, the central figure of all this fun, and he always is to natural and easy, so simply true to his genius for comedy as to test the risibilities of his audience saverely. 'Mr. Maess Posket" is a character widely different from "Gen. Limberger" or "Mulberry Sellers." He is a quiet English gentleman invested with majestrial power and characte; ised by some idiosyncracies that are developed by a bad boy, "Cis Farrington," his step-son. There is nothing in it of the boisteridiosyncracies ousness that is readily recalled by the lovers of "Sellers' and "Limberger," types of American character that have never been excelled, indeed, have never been equaled, on the stage. It is a quiet comedy part, the drollery of which is made up of the superb facial play and the ingenuous incongruities of the comedian, who has found his way so close to the American heart. It would be improved to greak in It would be impossible to speak in terms of too high praise of this last and best production of Mr. Raymond, who is a master in a line where he is not likely ever to find a rival. Nature has done everything for him, and he has the good sense to find the setisfaction of his desire for artistic success along the lines where his genius leads. ladies will, at the matince to day, find full verification of what we have said of one of the best pieces of characting on the stage. Raymond will appear as "Gen. Limberger" in Congress to-night, when he ought to have another overflowing Those who haven't 'Limberger" have a treat before them, and those who have will not lose the

Crosby's Dime Museum. As previously noted in these col-umns, Balabrega and Miss Emma Lyn-Rose,

chance thus offered of seeing him

THE CONDITION OF TRADE. den will terminate their brief season at 5:30 p.m. to-day, and will not appear at the evening peri rmance. The im-proved weather of yest-clay brought out a large audience. This week's programme, which has proven so ther-oughly satisfactory to the visitors, will be rendered for the last time this even-ing. Ladies and children will be welling. Ladies and children will do well attend the afternoon performances, if convenient, and avoid the usual Saturday night crush. There will be a matinee for the young folks at 10 o'closs this morning.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION CALLED FOR AUGUST 19TH

Wrangling in the Committer-Gen. George Maney's Boom-Sreat Dissatisfaction.

SPECIAL TO THE APPRAL !

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 5. - Below is given the official result of the meet ing of the Republican State Executive Committee in this city to-day. There was considerable wrangling in the committee, which remained in session from noon till 1 o'clock to-night. Certain Republicans are outspeken in their dissatisfaction with the arrangement for the convention. The result is said to be due to the special persona efforts of Gen. George Maney, who was present and is being urged for the nomination for Gove nomination for Gov-This is said to be the

Republican State Exec tive Committee. Nashville, March 5, 1886. The Republican State Executive Committee met to-day in conference with many leading and representative Republicans from different sections of the State. All the committee were present or represented except one. It was unanimously agreed to hold the Gubernatorial convention on Thursday, the 19th day of August, in the capitol at Nashville. It was also agreed to request and urge the Republicans of the respective counties to meet at the most appropriate time and select as many delegates to the State convention as are lisely to attend. The representation in con-vention is based on the Presidential vote of 1884—one vote to be allowed said convention for every 200 votes or fraction thereof over 100. votes. In addition, one vote will be allowed from each county at large. It was also agreed to call a convention It was also agreed to call a convention for Wednesday, the 19th day of March, to be held in Nashville, to consider and adopt proper action by the Republicans of the State in the matter of selecting candidates for judges of the Supreme Court at the Angust election—the Court at the August election-the basis of representation to be the same as that in the Gubernatorial convention. The said two conventions are hereby called in accordance with the

above resolution.
SAMUEL WATSON, Chairman.
John C. Hour, Secretary.

ON 'CHANGE. Closing prices of May options at Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$10424; lard, 6.05c; clear rib sides, 5.45c; corn, 40%; whe t, 85 e; oats, 32 c.

Sales of cotton futures in New York yesterday, 334,900 bales, the largest since February 9, 1882, when 405,000 bales were sold. On that day mid-dlings were gold. And all life, and August daliyesing at 1244 and August deliveries at 12 44-64d.

Report of Grain Elevator yesterday Wheat, none received or withdrawn in store, 3057 bushels. Corn received 1368; withdrawn, none; in store, 55, 575 bushels. Oats received, withdrawn, 2939; in store, 22,085 bush

Visirons on 'Change yesterday: A. Goodwyn, Nashville; Frank Fitz-hugh, Paris, Tex.; John T. Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. A. McDermott, Cleyeland, O.; J. C. Disbro, Cleye-land, O.; John Vinton and J. W. Peters, New York.

C.L. Greene & Co's report on cotton futures of yesterday says: "With high-er Liverpool for a starter the market made a further gain of 17@18 points,

Sr. Louis Republican, March 4th: Ogden Fontaine-Some of the smart Alecks of the cotton bears who haven't the courage to sell at high prices, on last Saturday, when cotton was at the lowest point, were sneering at the resolutions of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange suggesting to the planters to plant less cotton. I notice that the Memphis Cotton Exchange passed the same resolutions, and the Memphis cotton factors, as a class, are regarded everywhere with consideration for

their good sense and judgment. Tus Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article, says: "The market is quiet, and has been but little affected by the exciting reports from New York and Liverpool. Yarns are decidedly firmer, and occasionally bet-ter prices have been obtained. India 40s have advanced 1-16@ dd above the lowest prices that have yet prevailed, and there has been a similar increase in medium counts of cop yarns. The sales, however, have been moderate.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD. Foundations, cellar walls and buildnga subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is

The Florida Chautanqua.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.] DEFUNIAR SPRINGS, FLA., March 5.
Gov. Perry of Florida and Will Carleton addressed the Chautauqua assembly to-day. A musical enter-tainment on the illuminated lake tonight and a reception to the visitors is

now in progress. LUNDBORG's perfume, Edenis. Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet. Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the

Valley. Lundborg's perfume, Marchal Niel

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

The Effect of a Reduction of the Buty on Steel Hails-An Ua-

usual Scene.

SON'S COMMITTEE.

IMPRCIAL TO THE APPRAL.

Washington, March 5.-Mr. James Wharton of the American Iron and Steel Association addressed the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the subject of steel rails. He represents the largest steel rail manufactory in the Unite! States and controls the Southern trade. He stated that if the Morrison bill passed it would com-pletely ruin this market in the South, because a lower tariff would more than overcome freight charges to the South-ern States. He admitted, however, that if the bill passed the South would be induced to establish these works. and in a few years the, would supply the entire country, including the Pacitle coast.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE.

There was rather an unusual scene in the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. A delegation of workingmen bad a hearing before that body and protested against any change in the tariff. One of them said to Mr. Morrison that he was apt to wax warm in discussing the tariff question, and exclaimed: "Either do one of two things; let the tariff alone or give us free trade straight. We won't stay here and starve, Mr. Morrison, but will go to England and get a lick at you on the other side of the Atlantic." Another of the delegation is an employe of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. He told the ommittee that the tariff changes of 1883 had injured the firm and its employes, especially the change made in the duty on wire rods. Mr. Hewitt admitted that it had done so, but said that he had opposed the change. Mr. Hewitt also admitted frankly that he could not get ten votes around he own. could not get ten votes among his own 800 employes if he were to run for Congress in the district where his works are located. There is much that is important in what the real workingmen think about the tariff.

A NEW PRECEDENT. Mr. Miller, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has invited Mr. Jordan, United States Treasurer, to appear before the committee and give his views on the currency question at his convenience.

Mr. Miller was surprised to receive a reply stating that Mr. Jordan's time was entirely occupied all day, but that if an evening session of the committee could be held he would be glad to submit his views. This is the first in-stance where the chief of a bureau has refused to appear before a Congressional committee. Arrivals: A. S. Colyar, and wife,

The Duty on Flax

Washington, March 5.—Representative Phelps of New Jersey to-day introduced to the Ways and Means Committee several of his constituents who desired to secure a removal of the duty on rough flax. Mr. Phelps explained that the rough flax grown in this country could not be turned into dressed flax suitable for use in re of fine goods, and all the dressed flax used must of necessi-ty be of foreign importation. One of the workmen said that the Western flax was of use only for the manufacture of crash, twine and carpet and

other coarse goods.

James Anderson of Paterson, N. J. said the American flax could not used for fine manufactures, and the removal of the duty on French, Dutch and Flemish flax would not affect the price of the American product. He admitted that Russian flax might compete with American flax.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Washington, March 5 .- The collections from internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, amount to 66,878,117, which is \$1,535,157 more than the collections during the cor-responding period of last year. There was an increase of \$134,579 on spirits, an increase of \$974,406 on tobacco, and an increase of \$496,944 on fermented liquors. There was a decrease of \$83,221 on penalties. The receipts for January last were \$494,307 less than for January, 1885. The principal decrease was on spirits and tobacco.

Parchases of Silver Bullion. Washington, March 5 .- During the

month of February the Secretary of the Treasury purchased 1,450,000 ounces of silver for coinage into standard dollars, being about 500,000 less than the usual monthly purchases. It is explained at the department that the amount of silver fell short because no more was offered at market rates. The price was higher owing to the increased expense of transportation during the bad weather which pre-vailed during the month. There was, however, sufficient bullion on hand to allow the coinage of dollars the minimum limit. These silver purchases are made semi-weekly. A commission consisting of Assistant Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Kimball, Director of the Mint, and Treasurer Jordan, considers the bids and reports to the Secretary the advisability of their acceptance.
A division of sentiment had prevailed for several weeks past among the the members of the commission as to the legality of the purchase in ques-tion. Treasurer Jordan holds that tion. there should be a specific appro-priation for such purposes, and in the absence of such appropriation invariably recommends the rejection of all hids received. The other members of the commission hold the the coth market is unchanged. Producers readily meet the moderate demand at previous rates. coinage act requiring the purchase of appropriation, and confers full au-thority in the premises. The result has been that for several weeks past the Secretary has received two reports on the subject-the majority report recommending the acceptance of the lowest bids received and the minority report recommending the rejection of all the bids. The Secretary has in each instance approved the majority report and directed that the silver be purchased in accordance therewith. Had he acted in accordance with the ommendations of Treasurer Jordan no silver would have been purchased, and the coinage of standard dollars to the limit provided by law would have been practically suspended.

Will Probably Bick Ont. Some railroad mea predict that most

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF. seen pointing the Texas and Pacific over the Evlanger evadicate tracks from Shreveport to Vicksburg and on toward Newport News. It must not be forgotten that the Texas and Pacific trains have to use Mr. Huntington's THE MEASURE AS IT PASSED WORKINGMEN BEFORE MOREItracks from Sierra Blanca, ninety-s'x miles east of El Paso, to reach that city or the Pacific coast; consequently city or the Pacific coast; consequently Mr. Huntington is expected to be able to direct traffic at the eastern end of the line about as he sees would be beneficial to his interests.

THE INMAN PARTY

THE SOUTH And the Overflowing Hospitality and Enruest Loyalty of the People. The Inman party that was so band-

tomely received here a few days ago by Mr. Thomas H. Allen and other by Mr. Thomas H. Allen and other citizens, and so royally entertained by Mr. Henry Monigomery, were recent ly interviewed by a New York World reporter. Mr. Blies, a most preminent Republican leader of that city, was the first of the company subjected to the first of the company subjected to the reportorial augur. He said:
"I have visited the South frequently before, both before and since the war, and it gives me great pleasure to speak of the material im-

provement I noticed on my trip with Mr. Inman. The people have gone determinedly to work, and the result is apparent in the numerous commercial and manufacturing enterprises in presperous operation. The South, ry, has experienced the effect of the la'e business depression, but is rapicly improving under the revival of trade. The advance during the past few years has been marked." "How did you find the social life of the South?"

"As it ever has been, and I suppose always will be, charming. We were treated with the greatest hospitality and courtesy wherever we stopped. and had we accepted all the invita-tions extended us the trip would have been lengthened indefinitely. I was especially delighted to find a lectional feeling absolutely dead."

"You saw nothing to justify the resurrection of the bloody shirt?" "That is a dead issue. The war is over. My trip has convinced me of that most thoroughly. The people have put all bitter memories behind them, and are striving with energy and ragacity to accomplish that pros-perity for the South her natural ad-vantages so justly entitle her to. Although a Northern man and a staunch Republican, and they knew it, I was never received anywhere with greater or more sincere cordiality."
"Is the tide of emigration setting

Southward to any extent?"
"I hardly think it time for that yet, All of these things require time; but I have no doubt that as the country continues to develop it will grow into a powerful rival of the West, both as an objective point for foreign settlers

and as a field for investment of North-ern capital."
"What do you think of the present agricultural outlook in that section?" "It has never been brighter, in my opinion. Everybody is at work, and

the best of feeling seems to prevail be-tween the whites and blacks. The labor problem seems to have adjusted itself. I understand that the planters experience no difficulty in securing hands. Cotton is, of course, extensively culti-vated. Those who have experimented with cereals have found that they can buy such corn and other grain as they require cheaper from the Northwest than they can raise it, so these are not much cultivated. Rice is being extensively and, I understand, profitably grown in Louisiana. Experiments have been made with ramie, but with what success I don't know. The sugar planters are very much down upon the Morrison bill, as each reduction in the duty on sugar brings them nearer to absolute ruin The growth of the manufacturing interest in the South has been especially wonderful. At one time it was rather too first notably in the erection of cotton mills, as the prevailing idea wis that the Southern mills, owing to their proximity to the growing plant, would drive the Northern mills out of existence. They now realize that this advantage is offset by other advantages enjoyed by the mills of other sec-tions, and this abnormal development of the cotton manufacturing industry has been checked. The various Southern mills are doing a very good trade. The wealth of coal and iron fields of Alabama and Tennessee is wonderful, and has attracted a great deal of capital. The contiguity of the beds of coal, iron and limestone enable them to manufacture iron at a very rlight cost. It is, I am told, sent to the neighboring coast towns and

shipped to various parts of the coun-"Do you think the improvement is due to the example and capital of the

Northern men, or the efforts of the Southern people themselves?" "There are, of course, numbers of Northern men residing in the South and a vast amount of Northern capital invested there, but I think the great strides made are due to the efforts of the Southerners themselves, coupled with the natural advantages of the country. They realized that to restore the prosperity of that section they must work for it, and, as I have said, they are working, and I want to emphasize the pleasing fact that no-where is it more evident that the war is over and all issues growing out of it laid at rest than in the South itself." "Do you think the South will ever become a basis of supply for the bal-ance of the Union?"

"Well, this country is too vast to depend to any great extent on any one section, but I have no doubt that the South will eventually occupy an important position among the commercial and manufacturing districts of the country.

Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the New York Exangelial, upon whom devolved the duty of speech-making at the various entertainments tendered the party, speaks in the most enthosiastic terms of the cordiality with which the Northern visitors were welcomed throughout the journey.

He said: 'It is a touching llustration of this fact that the only sound of cannon we heard throughout our trip was at Montgomery, Als., where, under shadow of the capitol where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederacy, was stationed a battery firing a salute in honor of Gen. Hancock. While we talked with Gov. O'Neill, an old war horse, one of Stonewall Jackson's bravest officers, the booming of the guns announced of the life will be kicked out of the pool very soon. It is also claimed in his grave. On every hand we saw that the hand of Hurtington can be evidences of incressing prosperity."

Seventy-Nine Millions Appropriated During a Period of Fight Years.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The education bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the follow-TESTIFY TO THE PROSPERITY OF ing sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alaska The first year, \$7,000,000; the second year, \$10,000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the fourth year, \$13,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,000,000; the sixth year, \$9,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; the eighth year, \$5,000,000; making a total of \$77,000,000, besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school-houses in sparsely settled districts, making the

TOTAL FUND \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and Territories "in that propor-tion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States," according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then ac-cording to the latter figures. In States having separate schools for white and colored children, the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old in such State in the proportion they bear to each other by the census. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until the Goyernor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children amount of money expended, etc. number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory shall receive in any one year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues

FOR COMMON SCHOOLS. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent support. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act, at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act, shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives or concurrence.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CINCINSATI, O, March 5. - Hogs quiet; common and light, \$3 50@4 20; packing and butchers', \$4(a)4 45; receipts, 1427 head; shipments, 1046

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 5.—Cattle—eccipts, 200 head; rhipments, 100 h ad; market quiet and firm; go d to choice shipping, \$4 85@5 35; common to medium, \$4@4 65; butchers' steers, 13@4 25; cows and heifers, \$2 25@ 75; stockers and f eders, \$3@4 15. Hogs-receipts, 3000 head; shipments, 3000 head; the market opened weak, but closed strong and strady; butchers' selections, \$4 25@4 40; mixed packing, \$3 85@4 15; light, \$3 80@ 4 10. Shean—receipts, 500 head; ship-ments, 400 head; market a shade easier, \$3.70@5.50.



MOST PERFECT. MADE

Porest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors, amilia, Lemon, Orauge, Almond, Rose, etc., svor as delicately and naturally as the fruit. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

PIANOS and ORGANS Direct from Factory to Purchas-

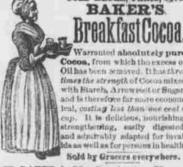
ers, saving 25 per cent. Write Monte Pickens & Co., Memphis

Money to Loan

On improved plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas. Installment plan-3, 5 or 10 years. Annu-l interest, not in advance. No commissions. No cotton shipments. Cheapest loan offered.

Francis Smith Caldwell & Co. 256 Second St., Memphis.

We have no agents. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1978.



Warranted absolutely pure Cocos, from which the excess of Oil has been semoved. It has fare times the strongth of Cocca mixes with Starch, Arrowsoot or Bugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent cup. It is delictors, nourishing strengthening, easily digested and semirabily scapted for invada as well us for persons in health Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Ber Holders of Mississippi No. 1 Levee Bands, Act 1871, who desire to collect same, will do well to address at once,

W. H. H. GREEN, Jackson, Miss.

DIED. NOTICE. HEUER-At residence No. 322 Prelar street, at 9:30 a.m., March 5, 1806, John David Harks, aged twonty-eight years and

To Gas Consumers OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

I OR all an consumed on and after the let of Apr I, proximo, by ou tomers of this Company, the price will be Two Dollars and fifty Cents per thousand cubic feet, but where the bills are paid within the first five business days of such ments a Discount of Fifty Cents per thousand feet will be made, making a net price of TWO DOLLARS per thousand cabic feet.

MANIPHIS GARLIGHT CO.

By R. ENSLEY, President. Momphis, Tenn., March 4, 1986.

Administrator's Sale. OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR SERVER | COUNTY, March 6, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, as administrator of the estate of Patrick Roper, decrared, sell at public outory, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, March 16, 1886. at 10 o'clock a.m., in front of A. M. Sted-dard's auction house on Union (Tree), one Holt-E, ROCKAWAY and HARNESS, be-

longing to said estate,
JOHN LOAGUE, Public Adm'r.

4. M. STODDARD, Auctionee DR. R. L. LASKI.

Physician, Surgeon and Acconcher, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE. 343 Main Street, Neer Union. Telephone No. 88.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, ::: : President.

ASSETS, : : : : : \$109,000,000 Surrender Values Indorsed on Policies. No Forfeiture. Cheapest in the World.

ALEX. ERSHINE, M.D., : : Examiner. JNO. F. WILKERSON, Agent, Vo 6 Madison Street. Wemphis.

Though painful and wearing almost beyond endurance, is not an incurable disease if freated in time. Perhaps no other disease has so balled the efforts of science and medicine as

"Have given TONGALINE a fair trial, and think it the best remedy I have ever found for Rheumathen."

G. C. SELPERT, M. D., Cantrall, III.

B. F. DAYIN, Sturgeon, Mo.

W. W. BARTER, M. D. Herman, Ill. Congolius, which Cures Rheuma.

"Is my opinion Tonoarium supercodes all other so-called risemants remedies."

S. C. Womenam, M. D., Marengo, Ill.

"Bare given Tonoarium a fair trial, and think it

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Proprietor. 709 and 711 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS.

LEMMON & GALE

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 326 and 328 Main St., Memphis, Tenn. WE ARE IN DAILY RECEIPT OF DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which we offer to the Trade upon the most favorable terms. Our prices will compare favorably with those of any market in the mited states. We are Agents for Tennessee Manufacturing Co.'s Plaids, Drais, Sheeting, Shirting, Etc.

LEMMON & GALE.

@ Will pay Good Prices for MOTES, GIN FALLS and TRASHY COTTON of all descriptions. Send for Circular and Prices Paid,

N. W. SPEERS, Jr. 75 Vance Street, Memphis, Tenn.

A. M. BOYD & SUNS, COTTON FACTORS,

264 Front St., cer, Court, Memphis, Tenn

W. A. GAGE & CO. Cotton Factors.

No. 300 Front Street, : Memphis, Tens,

Oils & Naval Stores Office, 349 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM! Try Zellner's English Walkingfast Shoes ZELLNER'S 83 Gents' Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city.
ZELLNER'S 85 Gents' Shoes, in all shapes and styles, are the nabhis t and best in the United States.
ZELLNER'S Boys' Shoes are the best that, are made.
ZELLNER'S Children's Shoes will save you money.
ZELLNER'S Lastics' Shoes and 5 Hapers are the handsomest, shapelest and meet stylish, and are chasper than any
others of equal grade.

ZELLNER'S 22 Radics' Mid Button Shoes,
with silk worsted button holes, are the greatest hargains you have ever seen.

CORSET SHOES For WEAK ANKLES-Sole Agents SWOES AND SLIPPERS. "SE

ZELLNER & CO. 800 MAIN STREET, se Illastrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application. The

And Commission Merchants. Nos. 34 and 36 Madison Street, Mempuls, W. P. DUNAVART.

McCADDE **GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS.**

266-368 Front Street, Memphis, Tenni